

## Israelis in West Bank

# Ethnocide

by Mark Smith

"The treatment of the Palestinians in the Israeli Occupied Territories is an insult to the memory of the six million Jews massacred in the Holocaust," said University of Bridgeport professor Alfred Gerteiny Thursday evening before about 75 people.

He accused the Israeli government of practicing ethnocide, a form of genocide.

Gerteiny defined genocide as a policy followed with "the intent to destroy, in whole or part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group." The genocide practiced by the Israelis, he said, does not include the physical death of mass execution but "... the more pernicious crime of psychological death."

This "genopsychocide" has taken the form of constant harassment which, said Gerteiny, produces a pervasive and persistent despair among the 1.5 million Palestinians of the Occupied Territories. A subtle form of genocide, its aim is to depopulate and "purify" the occupied territories, leaving the

Israelis "sole masters of a piece of earth", he said.

He claimed we have been emotionally desensitized to accept Israeli practices as necessary to achieve security. In the "cultured, civilised" Jewish state, he said, "terrorist is an Israeli euphemism for Palestinian."

On the West Bank this attitude has resulted in the effective political and economic strangulation of its Palestinian occupants.

He described the conditions imposed illegally by the Israeli authorities on the populace of the West Bank. "There is no democracy. Any political expression is prohibited. Inhabitants are terrorised into submission or departure."

The government, he said, makes use of several forms of collective punishment. As a reprisal for any sort of demonstration, entire towns may become subject to curfews enforced by Israeli soldiers. Any house under suspicion as a shelter for "anti-Israeli" ac-

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## DeVoe/Holbein affair

# Stocks rouse Senate

by Melinda Wittstock

Senators harried McGill administrators with queries about conflicts of interest between academic research and private corporate gain in McGill's involvement with DeVoe-Holbein Inc., during a question period at a Senate meeting last Wednesday.

In a speech, Vice-Principal Academic Samuel Freedman offered recommendations to Senate on McGill research policy "to safeguard and protect the traditional academic values of the university from the potentially corrupting influences of enthusiastic and well-meaning, but occasionally ill-conceived attempts to secure maximum short-term financial gain through...research contracts...and venture capital schemes to develop inventions."

Freedman proposed changes in the mandate, composition and accountability of the Academic Industrial Research Relationships committee (AIRR). The committee has a mandate too look specifically into the question of private corporations operating on McGill campus.

The Graduate Faculty set up the AIRR committee in February this year to look at McGill's relationship with

private research companies. At the time, Microbiology professors DeVoe and Holbein had already rented a private lab on campus, applied for a patent without following McGill's patent policy, and given the university shares in two companies they set up.

Freedman suggested the committee meet once or twice a week to "develop guidelines that will foster healthy relationships between industry and the University without erosion of the academic worthiness of our teaching and research programmes."

Freedman further noted, "If there is conflict between the value systems of industry and those of the University, then clearly our academic values must predominate."

In his speech, Freedman also denounced the court injunction against the McGill Daily.

"It is personally repugnant to me that a member of our academic staff, for commercial reasons, should attempt to stifle freedom of expression by a student publication," Freedman said.

"While I do not always agree with much that is printed in the Daily, I can only repeat the often quoted lines attributed to Voltaire: 'I disapprove of what

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31 Bangladesh refugees escaped starvation and government repression to come to Montréal where they were greeted with starvation and government repression. They have decided to starve in protest of the government's refusal to grant them refugee status.

# Refugees on hunger strike

by Jocelyne Lajole

Thirty-seven Bangladesh refugees are on a hunger strike to try and obtain refugee status.

Refugee status allows immigrants to reside permanently in Canada without fear of being sent back to their country of origin, if they have left because of political, religious and racial oppression.

Eight hundred Bangladesh refugees presently living in Montréal have no refugee status. Some of them have been here for two years.

According to Serazul Quader, leader of the strikers, "we are living in constant fear of being sent back to Bangladesh," he said. "There is no guarantee

that we will get our refugee status."

Pierre Fallu, spokesman for Immigration Canada, said, "they are striking to influence the government's decision in granting them their refugee status but I do not think it will work."

Quader disagreed with Fallu's statement. "I think that the government will listen to us and realise that we need our refugee status."

The thirty-seven strikers are presently living in a house owned by the "Table of Consortium", an association composed of thirty social organisations, such as La Maisonnée — a center which gives help to immigrants.

Ernesto Mendez, a councillor at La Maisonnée said, "by greeting Bangladesh refugees into our country, we are basically saving their lives. Now, the government is letting them die of hunger."

The Bangladesh refugees have accepted that death could be a result of their strike.

"If we die of hunger, there will be other people to replace us. There are eight hundred of us here and we are willing to die to get our message across to the government."

All strikers are men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-seven. Some of them are married. Their wives and children are still in Bangladesh.

# Chemist files patent claim

by Karen Bastow

Dr. Chun Fai Yam is filing patent applications for an invention McGill Microbiology professors Irving DeVoe and Bruce Holbein claim is exclusively their discovery.

The two professors have already filed to patent the invention.

Yam is appealing an injunction his former employer, DeVoe-Holbein Inc., brought against him and the McGill Daily last week because the injunction aims to deprive him of the notes he needs to patent his invention.

"While the appellant (Yam) was engaged at McGill University and being the only chemist engaged in the said research, that appellant (Yam) as a direct result of...his skills as an organic chemist, made the discovery that supplied the missing link to the invention," the appeal reads.

Yam was employed by DeVoe-Holbein only after

discovering the invention, to do research into the invention's practical applications.

DeVoe, the appeal claims, had Yam furnish DeVoe's patent agent with Yam's research data on the invention, and introduced Yam to Irving Kott, DeVoe's financier. This led Yam to believe his name was on the patent application.

In the appeal Yam filed against the injunction "it has become evident from the stonewalling posture of the professors that the appellant's (Yam) name is not included on the patent application."

William Miller, Yam's lawyer, said the real motive of the injunction is to seize Yam's documents on the invention. Without this data Yam will not have the "hard evidence" he requires to challenge DeVoes' and Holbeins' claim that they are the sole inventors.

DeVoe and Holbeins' intention, the appeal says, was to

gain an "illegal advantage over Yam...by paralyzing Yam's right to deal with his invention."

Miller also said that the injunction is so broad as to deny the public the right to know about ethical issues at McGill University.

Judge Louis Tannenbaum renewed the injunction yesterday, saying Yam and the Daily could not present their cases until the court date. An interlocutory injunction assumes the allegations of the petitioners (DeVoe and Holbein) are true until proven otherwise in a court date in January.

However, Tannenbaum did ask for an increase in the security bond DeVoe and Holbein must put forward to "show their good faith" from \$5000, to \$35,000.

Explaining the increase, Tannenbaum told DeVoe-Holbein Inc.'s lawyers: "Because the university is involved to a certain extent, it (the bond) will not be beyond your means."



# The struggle against Apartheid

by Leela MadhavaRau

"What are we fighting for and what are we fighting against," become the unavoidable questions for those involved in any human struggle said Michael Lapsley, a representative from the African National Congress (ANC).

Lapsley, a white church minister, and Susan Nghidiwa, representing the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), spoke at McGill last week as part of the Fellows Seminar Series at the Centre for

Developing Area Studies.

First organised in 1912, the ANC attempted to create national unity by fusing divided tribal areas. In 1949, the ANC changed their programme in defiance of unjust laws, by employing non-violent, non-cooperation as a means of protest.

"We were fighting against violence and racism — fighting for the basic rights of the minority," said Lapsley.

In the 1956-60 Treason Trials, in which 150 ANC

members including leader Nelson Mandela were jailed for life, the courts attempted to prove the Freedom Charter was a communist document. However, "if in four years the South African government could not prove it (the Charter) to be communist propaganda, it can't be communist propaganda," said Lapsley.

Nghidiwa had similar views on the subject. "They accuse us of communism. I think that if communism treated people well and fairly, provided jobs and

made people equal, then I would be a communist."

Asked about the ANC's present programme of action, Lapsley responded: "Our first phase was one of armed propaganda but that is coming to a close. We have used this to mobilise the people, mostly unarmed, against apartheid. Now the second phase is beginning face to face contact with the forces of the régime, the army and white officials of the government

This was best exemplified by the May 20th bombing outside the Armed Forces Headquarters in Pretoria. According to Lapsley, "the press constantly repeated that eight white civilians had died. For the past forty years, Black South Africans have died, but obviously they are not considered citizens.

"We (ANC) have signed the Geneva Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war. What we are fighting for precludes acting like they do. We do not shoot school children, or torture and execute prisoners in cold blood."

Lapsley and Nghidiwa concurred on the role of whites in the revolution. "We want freedom for all. Look at Dr. Neil Aggett who was the first white to die in detention. Twenty thousand blacks attended his funeral."

Lapsley also referred to a Globe and Mail article concerning the trial of a white couple, both aged 23, who were charged with high treason for aiding the

ANC. Convicted on November 21, their charge carries the possibility of the death penalty.

SWAPO was formed in 1960 along the same lines as the ANC. Their chief demand was freedom and self-determination for Namibia.

Nghidiwa, member of the SWAPO women's committee, teaches in a refugee camp set up in Zambia for fleeing Namibians. "We have daily classes or we have political education. We teach that colour will not prevent anything — love, jobs. Namibia is for everyone.

SWAPO's political programme: "We will provide employment and education for everyone, equal pay for equal work and one (wo)man, one vote. She sees a more difficult role for women in these fights for freedom. "They have to fight for equality on two levels within the organisation as women and outside against the government."

Neither Lapsley nor Nghidiwa "celebrate or maximise the use of violence.

"It has simply become a necessity," they said. "Blacks are willing to fight and essentially cause one another's deaths because the enemy, South Africa, is forcing us to kill and die."

As for the future, "the scale of death still to come is vast," commented Lapsley. As Zimbabwian leader Kenneth Kaunda, said: "The revolution in South Africa is going to make the French Revolution look like a Sunday picnic."

## CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room B03, Student Union Building, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.

McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. Exact change only, please. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

### 341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Large 4 1/2, heated, hot water, laundry facilities in building, equipped kitchen, Cote des Neiges area, one block from metro, for Jan. 1. Call evenings, 739-2832.

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### 361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

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FOR SALE: Large cross-country skis. Contact Julian 845-0459.

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Trench coats — new Canadian army — tan \$30.00; used airforce \$14.95, genuine navy wool P-coats \$50.00; German tank tops \$12.00 EXXA 1210 St Denis.

### 367 — CARS FOR SALE

For immediate sale — 1974 G.M.C. 1/2 ton. Lots of rust, tires are great (snow), motor's great. \$70.00 or best offer. 989-9585 evenings & mornings.

### 370 — RIDES

Looking for a lift from Miami to Montreal, between December 29th and January 2nd will share costs. Call Manon at 395-6620 or 484-8239 (after 17:00)

### 372 — LOST & FOUND

Lost a calculator Hewlett-Packard HP-15C in a brown case, on Wednesday Nov. 16 on 6th floor of P.S.E. Library. Reward! Call Alex 489-9256.

LOST. Prescription eyeglasses in black case: between McConnell Hall Residence and Sherbrooke St., via University, Pine, and Durocher. If found PLEASE call 845-5642.

Found: one gold bracelet inscription - Mary Ann, May 16-82. Found in women's washroom, Union Bldg. Please contact: Ann 684-8188.

### 374 — PERSONAL

KNOCK 'EM DEAD, TARASSI! Call me when it's over! Luf, Tina.

SHAWANIGAN: Happy Birthday and many more. Thanks for 10 months of "interesting, different" times. Like hey, it's been real! Lots of love — You know who.

### 383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Tai Chi classes (Wu style). Mon, Wed, Thur, Fri. 5:30 pm. Sat. 10am-12. 20% discount for STUDENTS. Small groups. Metro Berri. 523-3536.

### 385 — NOTICES

Graduate Students Interested in forming a bridge club should leave their name and telephone number (in writing) with the Thomson House Doorman (attention Steven Fraser).

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Persons Interested in teaching english (no experience necessary) to Latin-American refugees. Call Pete (484-2151) or Amy (489-2486).

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WANTED: Easy going, lead guitarist for Beatle based rock, dance band, vocals an asset, potential small summer tour, don't be shy! Call Jim or Ringo at 286-0013.





# Women's prisons: living hell

by Molra Ambrose

Kingston Penitentiary for women is jocularly referred to as "the White House" by its inmates. The institution's 20 to 30-foot walls and maximum security measures make that an ironically appropriate epithet. The only federal prison in the country for female offenders, Kingston is a place of loneliness and violence for approximately 50 Canadian women.

A movie shown during a recent week of events pertaining to women in prisons details the lives of the women in Kingston Penitentiary. The film, *P4W* (Prison for Women), is a documentary produced with grants from the Ontario Arts Council and Studio D of the National Film Board, which instigated a national inquiry into and minor reforms at Kingston. The film was shown at Concordia's Simone de Beauvoir Institute on November 16th.

Kingston Penitentiary houses women who have committed federal offenses or are serving provincial sentences of more than two years. Opened in 1934, Kingston is staffed mostly by women who guard inmates kept in cells six feet wide by nine feet long. Offenders are allowed limited visits with family and friends and occasional leaves with a certified pass.

*P4W* at times presents a rosier description of Kingston than did former inmates who spoke after the film. The movie concentrated on the courage of individual women rather than on the systematic oppression of inmates perpetuated by the penitentiary. The very personal accounts of the film, often showing frustrated and depressed women reduced to tears or self-mutilation, highlighted everyday conditions of life at Kingston.

Lesbianism is a survival tool behind bars. Since outside support for the women is rare and inside encouragement sporadic, inmates depend on each other



for mental stability. One couple, Janice and another inmate, were deeply in love when Janice's friend was released on parole. The wrenching of the other woman from Janice's life left her so distraught that she went on camera admitting to contemplation of suicide and in three different frames said, "I don't know what I'll do when she's gone. I just don't know."

Janice then had to face a reality that was repeated again and again: She was 21-years-old

and would be serving a 25-year sentence, alone.

In one hour the bureaucratic wrangling of Kingston can add years to a woman's sentence. One inmate related that she had gone to Toronto on a pass and met a matron of the prison on the train back to Kingston. The matron smelled alcohol on her breath and reported her to penitentiary officials. Although not intoxicated at all, the woman said she had four years added to her sentence for drink-

ing one beer.

Inmates were often unclear as to the reasons for punishments or even the status of their own appeals cases in the courts. Through a combination of legal procedures, inmate government procedures and penitentiary procedures, women were also confused on qualifications for parole and extended visiting rights. Some did not even understand why they were in prison.

The key problem is boredom. As one inmate said, "Around here, they don't even know what the word rehabilitation means." In 1981, Kingston offered one job retraining program — hairdressing. Its educational opportunities were limited to cooking and secretarial courses. After a federal investigation prompted

support or love since many women have been abandoned by husbands and lovers. One woman's children were adopted out to another family without her knowledge after she left them in state care. Another inmate sends videotapes of herself to her daughter monthly, so her infant, Tara, will not forget who she is.

Kingston is a particularly frightening world for francophones. Established in an anglophone province and staffed by anglophone women, Québec and french-speaking inmates feel isolated.

Nicole Gagnon, Law professor at l'Université de Québec à Montréal, said, "Going to Kingston means separation from family and friends and for francophones, not being able to communicate."

## A common outlet for emotional energy is harming oneself

by the release of *P4W*, limited job training now occurs in computing and business.

Boredom leads to self-mutilation, suicide, drug abuse and violence. Women are violent over petty issues because they have nothing else to think about. A common outlet for emotional energy is harming oneself.

Muriel Bishop, a Quaker chaplaincy visitor at Kingston who spoke after the film said, "A friend of mine on the inside at Kingston told me, 'You know, I'm getting rid of anger when I slash.'"

Women in the film continually appeared with self-inflicted cuts and bruises, particularly on their arms. As one inmate leader in *P4W* despaired, "Why do I have to have three slashings and a stabbing in one day before things change around here?"

Mothers behind bars are particularly effected by loneliness. They miss their children who are often their only source of

Kingston is also a maximum security facility, forcing women indicted on federal minimum security crimes to suffer excessive punishments. There are no contingencies for women sentenced to serve a minimum security sentence. They are all lumped together at Kingston.

By all accounts, Kingston, as a federal penitentiary, is just a bad dream compared to the nightmare of provincial facilities. But Kingston in itself is a place of violence and loneliness, where women commit suicide when they can no longer cope or when they are sentenced to prison so long that there is no sense in trying to cope.

Bishop said that when she asked a woman, still incarcerated at Kingston, what to say to a group of people about the institution, "My friend just put her head in her hands and thought a long time. Finally she said, just tell them to stay out. For God's sakes, to stay out."

# Canada: nice place for Nazis

by Danny McCabe

He lived an unharrassed, comfortable life in Canada for over thirty years. As an SS master sergeant he had been responsible for the brutal deaths of over 11,000 men, women, and children.

His name is Helmut Rauca and he made history in 1982, by being the first, and presently the only, Canadian to ever be extradited as a Nazi war criminal.

According to Sol Littman, author of *The Rauca Case*, Rauca was not the only Nazi, or Nazi collaborator guilty of atrocities to seek and gain refuge in Canada.

"I suspect that the figure of 1,000 would be an

underestimate," Littman said.

Jacob Rabinovitch, a journalist and survivor of the Nazi occupation of Lithuania, said "we have hundreds and hundreds of them doing business in Canada right now".

The Canadian Jewish Congress has attempted on several occasions to force the federal government to search for the war criminals but, "the government has been very reluctant," he added.

Littman suspects the Nazis in question were protected by the United States and its allies as potentially invaluable informants on the Soviet Union.

"When the war was ended, there was a feeling amongst the

western governments that, though the Nazis were beasts, they were finished and now it was time to worry about the Russians," he said. "The west was fairly ignorant of the Soviet Union in those days and it just happened that the Nazis made for great informers."

Littman wonders how so many war criminals evaded the Canadian immigration screen. "It would have been very difficult without help. At best Canada allowed America and Britain to stash the Nazis in Canada, at worst, the government knowingly hid them".

The author also questions the

RCMP's vigilance in looking for Nazis. "War crimes don't turn them on like drugs or robbery", Littman said. "It seems to me that a police force capable of burning barns and raiding legitimate political parties' headquarters for membership lists, could find (the war criminals)."

"There are some crimes for which there can be no statute of limitations, no way to run or hide from punishment", said Littman. "These men are guilty of genocide, of merciless mass murders and no excuse is acceptable. You would have to be a neurotic saint to forgive them."



Sol Littman



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## The PQ and La relance

## Myths that won't die

In one of Woody Allen's films we see him standing outside a movie theater exclaiming in his agitated way that he's not going in because the movie has already started. This fear of having missed something is universal. Those Québécois who are afraid of missing something have no need for concern when it comes the provincial government's alleged economic recovery program.

A much ballyhooed, and as critics have noted, belated response to the condition of Québec's economy, the PQ's plan came and went two weeks ago. One Sunday night, Premier Lévesque raised our hopes. Two days later, Finance Minister Parizeau failed to satisfy us with his so-called mini-budget. The government delayed the opening of the Assembly for a month because they were working on this plan. They needed more time, they said. The plan they delivered for Québec's *relance* can hardly be called a plan. The only figure Lévesque seemed sure of was his claim that 100,000 jobs would be created. As for the how, well we're still waiting.

Myths have played a central role in Québec's history and the current government, or lack thereof, is as guilty as any in the past of creating them. In the past, perhaps the central myth was the bucolic rural ideal propagated by the Church and its help-mates. This ideal was long dead before the Quiet Revolution tossed it out on its ear. Québec was as fully urbanised as Ontario forty years before Jean Lesage rode into Québec City on his white horse of reform. Other old myths are still with us to both a greater and lesser extent. The idea that non-francophone Québécois are not really Québécois is still alive. The current myth, part and parcel of the Quiet Revolution which heralded it, is that government can solve most if not all our problems.

There is no doubt that some institutional solutions to some problems is the correct approach. Québécois boast of an excellent health-care system and rightly so. Yet there is no reason to believe every problem deserves a bureaucracy to solve it, and particularly a typically bloated and inefficient Québec government bureaucracy (less is more has not been a guiding principle).

The PQ government has acknowledged that the government can't do everything. Savage cutbacks in education and wage roll-backs for civil-servants are two examples of the new PQ style. But the government has been careful to emphasise the temporary nature of these changes in philosophy. This has given cold comfort to the brigades of cappuccino communists nervous about their sinucures and little encouragement to a debilitated private sector. Not only is the myth only on hold, the government has been busily bungling the enormous resources it still claims as its own.

The PQ has announced high-tech is the new road to utopia. A skilled labour force, scientific research, and a "restructuring" of the economy are all called for. However, in real terms McGill's budget has been reduced by 25 per cent over the past five years, staff has been cut by 10 per cent, and enrolment has increased. Québécois under the age of 30 are entitled to \$149 per month in welfare, not even calling it paltry can dignify the amount. Yet 30 per cent of the 86,000 young Québécois on welfare have not completed high school.

Private sector leaders have identified, with the press and others concurring, three major impediments to attracting new industry and entrepreneurs to Québec and keeping them here; high taxes (upper-level earners pay 14 per cent more in taxes in Québec than in Ontario), succession duties (only Québec still has them), and access to education. The government has recently made only minor changes to the tax structure. It has also marginally increased access to english schooling for Canadian immigrants.

A year ago the premier was telling Québécois the government could no longer afford frills. Generally we believed him and agreed. Whether the cutbacks were rational or well-executed remains doubtful. Last year there was no money. This year Lévesque says there is. In his mini-budget Parizeau identified \$30 million (out of \$15 billion) as being available for the *relance* this fiscal year. More is promised for next year. An already announced white paper on taxation is also promised for next year. In short it took the PQ five months of summer vacation and one month of extra "thinking" time this fall to find money they once said they didn't have and to tell us to wait until the spring for details.

The myth in Québec is that a government can always do everything we want it to. In fairness, the issue of government intervention has already been identified as the central issue facing the Macdonald Commission studying the entire Canadian economy. That does not mean debate should not begin right now, right here. One problem is that governmental goodies are central to the PQ's argument for independence. Who can forget the pre-referendum pledges of "a minimum guaranteed income" and "a minimum vacation period of four weeks." According to the PQ, it is of course the federal government's fault Québec suffers unduly.

In a recent interview Camille Laurin said "we know exactly what to do (and) we can do it better than Ottawa." Past and current performance indicate even Ottawa's incompetence is easily matched by Québec's. Québec Liberal leader Robert Bourassa has said that what Québec needs is less government spending and lower taxes. He has been remarkably unforthcoming with details of his suggestions.

Apologists for the myth-makers and governments of the past have always emphasised the good intentions which lay behind the actions. Fair enough. Yet the worst of governments and the worst of ideas are always cloaked in good intentions. It is time to start talking about today's myth, surely we know enough of the reality it has fostered.

G. Pierre Goad

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## LETTER

## To the Daily:

There is no indication in your *Sciencedition* that it is intended as a 'Reader's Digest' of articles printed elsewhere. If it were, the sources and authorship of any material reprinted should be given by the *Daily*. In articles with a by-line I would assume that the work was that of the contributor.

I was dismayed, therefore, to note that the article on amateur astronomy (*Daily Sciencedition*: Wednesday, November 16, 1983, page 6) attributed to Tony Pocklington, is in fact a nearly verbatim copy of a submission to *Astronomy* magazine (May 1982, page 24) by Ken Fulton. A copy of the original article is enclosed.

As you must realize, such plagiarism unfortunately raises questions about the origins of other *Daily* articles, and about the policy of the paper.

I hope that you share my concern about this kind of journalistic theft. I think that Mr. Pocklington owes your readers an apology.

John E. Crawford  
Physics Department

*Ed. note: The McGill Daily was unaware the article had been plagiarized. Thank you for calling it to our attention. The Sciencedition editor has spoken with the person responsible. The newspaper regrets the error.*

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The *Daily* is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), La Presse Étudiante du Québec (PEQ), and Campus Plus (CUP Media services).





## FEATURE



by Peter Orr

A Special Senate Committee headed by Liberal Party favourite Michael Pitfield has opened a new chapter in the debate on national security with a report recommending major revisions in a Bill tabled in May by Solicitor General Robert Kaplan.

Kaplan withdrew Bill C-157 for redrafting in September after the Bill provoked a general cry of alarm from the Attorneys General of the Provinces, the Canadian Bar Association, the Canadian Civil Liberties Association and Québec Civil Liberties Union, and the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The Senate Special Committee Report presented November 3, after two months of public hearings, supported the expressed purpose of Bill C-157, the creation of a "civilian" Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), separate from the RCMP. But it warned that "civilianisation" does not in itself guarantee the Security Service will not infringe upon civil rights.

The Report criticised Bill C-157 in terms of the mandate given to the proposed service, the legal immunity it would give to agents, the management of the Service, and the mechanisms for external review of CSIS operations.

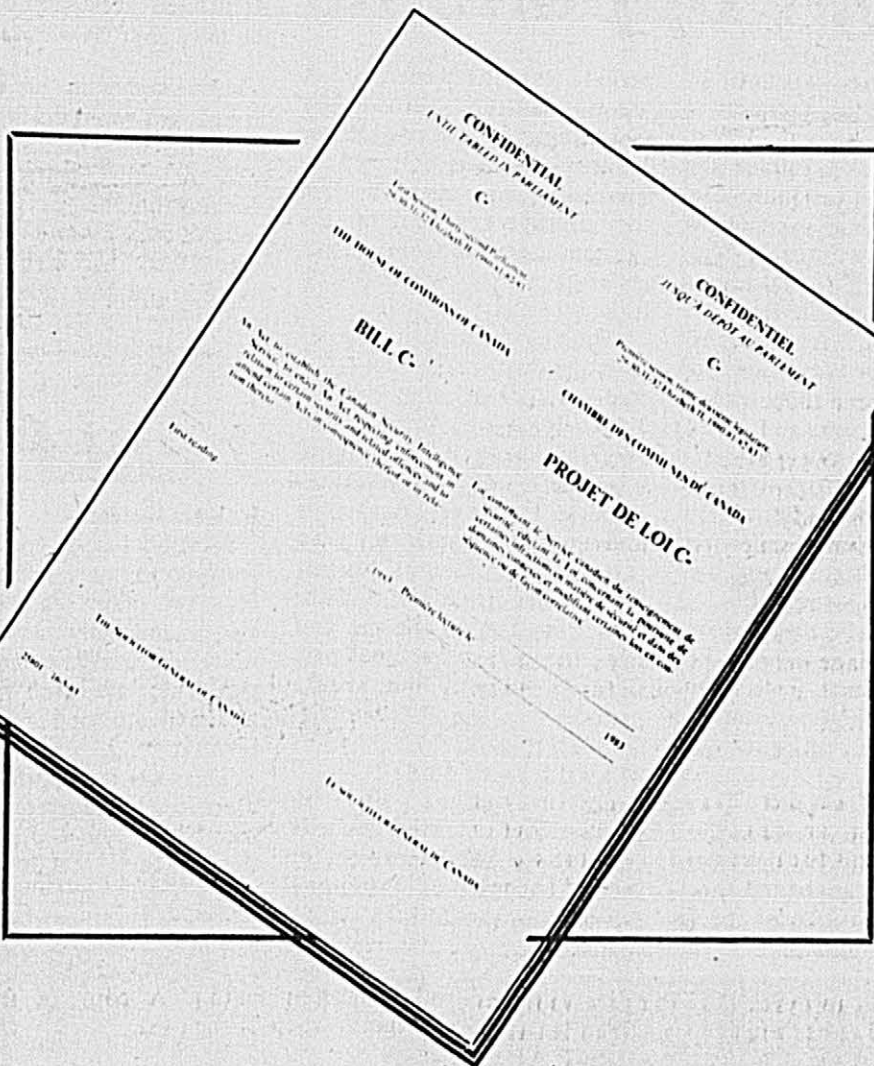
Bill C-157 would create a Security Service to investigate "threats to the security of Canada". The Senate Committee Report noted that the definition of what constitutes such a threat amounts to a definition of the mandate of the Security Service. The centre piece of the Bill is Section two which describes the four types of activity deemed threatening to national security:

- "(a) espionage and sabotage against Canada or any state allied or associated with Canada or activities directed toward or in support of such espionage or sabotage;
- "(b) foreign influenced activities within or relating to Canada detrimental to the interests of Canada or any state allied or associated with Canada and are clandestine or deceptive or involve a threat to any (diplomatic) person;
- "(c) activities within or relating to Canada directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political objective within Canada or a foreign state;
- "(d) activities directed toward undermining by covert unlawful acts or directed toward or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow of the constitutionally established system of government in Canada."

The Senate Committee said the CSIS would be authorised to carry out investigations outside Canada, in fact in any country "associated with" Canada by virtue of membership in the United Nations, if reference to "allied or associated" states were not erased from clauses (a) and (b).

Paragraph (d) as it stands would allow investigation of the activities of political groups such as the peace movement or parties seeking constitutional change, such as the separation of a province, the Committee said. "Destruction and over-

# The unchecked power of Bill C-157



throw" of the constitution, it said, should be qualified with the words "by violence."

On the section of Bill C-157 giving CSIS agents the legal right to "take such reasonable actions as are reasonably necessary to enable them to perform their duties", the Senate Committee disagreed with critics who say this would be a virtual carte blanche for illegal action.

The Senate Committee said they did not believe a court would interpret this section "in such a way as to allow anything more than minor infractions to go unpunished."

But according to the Committee, the

wording might encourage agents to act illegally and therefore recommended this section be replaced with wording giving agents the status of police officers under the law. This recommendation is doubly interesting in light of the fact that the legislation is designed to create a "civilian" security service.

Many lawyers believe these illegal actions by agents would be extremely difficult to prosecute as the Bill threatens citizens with a penalty of five years imprisonment for disclosure of the identity of an agent or informer employed by the CSIS. Disclosures of illegal actions by CSIS agents, according to the Bill, would be the sole responsibility of the



Director of the Security Service.

The Senate Committee's main concern here is whether the Federal Attorney General should be compelled to initiate prosecution on the basis of reports sent him by the Director of the CSIS. The Committee recommended the Attorney General should have discretion to not initiate prosecution "for reasons related to national security."

The Senate Committee did however recommend that all decisions by the federal attorney general not to transmit information concerning illegal activities by CSIS agents should be reported to the Security Intelligence Review Committee, made up of Privy Council members and provided for in Bill C-157.

As well, the Senate Committee said Bill C-157 gave the Director of the CSIS "too much unchecked power", allowing the Director final say over all decisions regarding which individuals and groups should be investigated, what information should be divulged by the CSIS, and to whom.

A controversial section of the Bill governing warrants issued by judges authorising the use of "intrusive techniques", beginning with the ominous words "notwithstanding any other law" only provoked the Senate Committee to suggest guidelines whereby agents would be obliged to convince judges that "lesser techniques" were inadequate.

Thus, even if the Senate Committee Recommendations are incorporated en bloc into the next draft of Bill C-157, which will likely be presented in January, the CSIS agents armed with warrants from sympathetic judges would still be permitted to:

"Enter any place or open or obtain access to anything; search for remove or return or examine (any) document"; and use electronic surveillance, on the suspicion that a crime against national security was being planned.

Immigrants would be screened by the CSIS, according to the Senate Committee Recommendations, but jobs would have to be designated as security sensitive in order to warrant a CSIS security check of applicants. CSIS security assessments would be reviewed annually by the Security Intelligence Review Committee.

Finally, bearing in mind the RCMP activities in the 1970's which led to prosecution, and in most cases acquittals, of RCMP Security Service agents, the Senate Special Committee's mechanism for the establishment of a civilian security service is interesting.

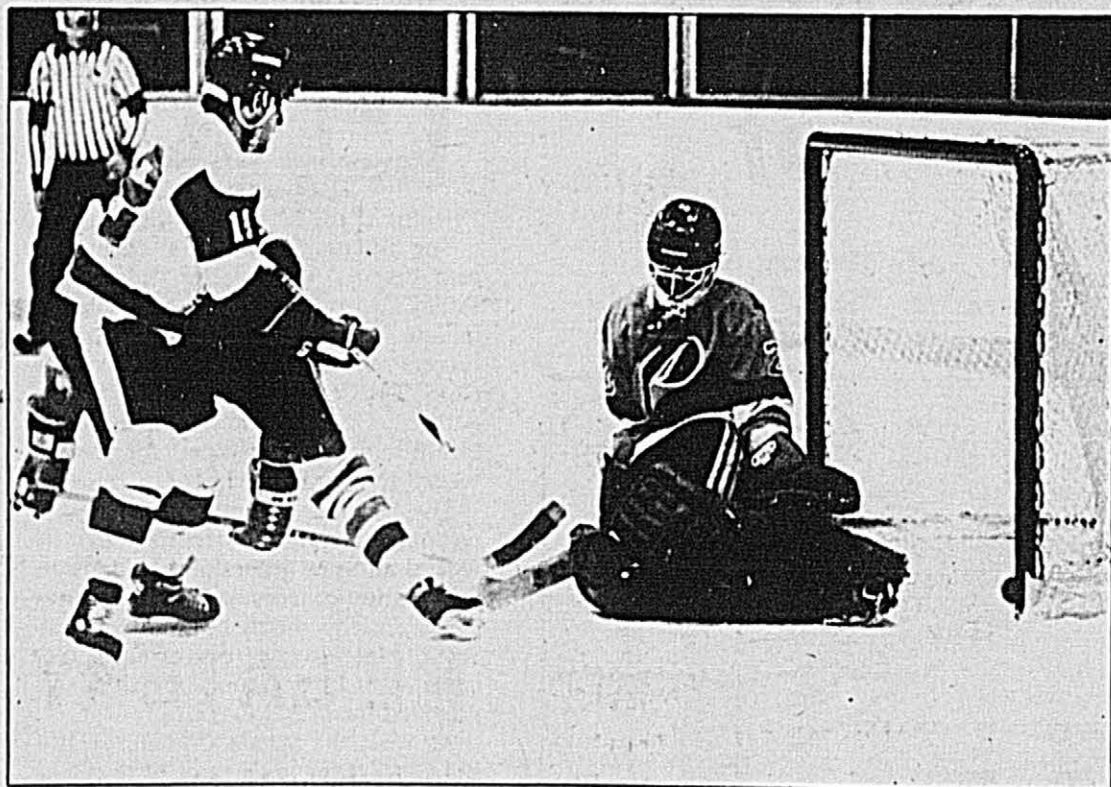
"In its initial stages the CSIS would be composed entirely of former RCMP Security Service employees, changes in personnel would be introduced gradually," the Senate Committee stated.

Implicit in this recommendation is an official pardoning of past RCMP violations of civil liberties. This decision to forgive and forget past wrongdoing may in the long run overshadow the legislative controls over the Security Service which the Senators sought to create.

Peter Orr is a member of the Québec Civil Liberties Union.



## SPORTS



daily — DONNA GULBRANSEN

McGill captain Yves Beaucage slaps the puck past the UQTR keeper. McGill won, 8-1.

## Redmen mangle opponents

by Howard Lando

Playing all three of their last four home games before Christmas within six days offered the McGill Redmen a chance to take over first place and remain unbeaten at home. Last Tuesday, they convincingly edged their crosstown rivals from Concordia, 5-2, to move atop the QUAA conference, and on Friday night they dominated the Trois-Rivières Patriotes, 8-1.

However, they saw their streak come to an end on Saturday as Les Inuks de Chicoutimi, the only team that has defeated McGill this regular season, beat them 5-2.

In front of a Saturday night crowd of 549 boisterous but knowledgeable hockey fans at McConnell Winter Stadium, Inuk goalie Pierre Cote stopped 37 of 39 shots including all 18 he faced in the third period to frustrate the Redmen and take first-star honours.

League-leading scorer Daniel Larouche assisted on three goals

including the winner by Chicoutimi's Yves Lambert at 18:47 of the second period. Some help from the referee who ignored many of Les Inuks' blatant fouls while punishing the Redmen for questionable ones, allowed McGill's nemesis to score three goals in the final period, getting 2 from second-star Jean-Pierre Allard and one from the league's third leading scorer, Sylvain Ross.

"They've got our number," said McGill forward Al Crawford of the team that eight days earlier had outscored McGill 9-3 despite being outshot 48-30 in Chicoutimi.

"We took advantage of our chances and I made the key saves," explained Cote, "but McGill is still a good team and will finish ahead of Concordia."

Redmen forward Dave Ducharme, the game's third star, got McGill on the board with a superb unassisted short-handed goal at 2:06 of the second stanza, and later in the

period was the target of a temper tantrum thrown by Chicoutimi defenseman Roger Vellieux who was bothered by something other than the fact that the free spaghetti for the fans never arrived from the kitchens of Royal Victoria College.

Thinking he had lost all his teeth, he threw his helmet at the Redmen forward who had accidentally high-sticked him and received only a 10-minute misconduct and two minor penalties for his very dangerous and unusual actions.

Scoring ace George Burnett took Gilles Hudon's brilliant pass from behind the net and fired the only other goal past Cote at 8:10 of the middle period.

### Mind blasters:

Spaghetti night will be rescheduled.... McGill will travel down Sherbrooke St. to meet Concordia on December 9th in what should be a classic match.

## Redhocs win

by Earl Zukerman

The first place Redhocs continued to steam-roll through the '83-84 season with a convincing 8-1 victory over l'Université du Québec a Trois-Rivières (UQTR) last Friday night in front of 462 fans at McConnell Stadium.

The Red and White outshot UQTR by a whopping 49-12 margin, including a 19-2 third period edge. The triumph marked McGill with the largest goal spread in their history with UQTR.

The Redmen were leading 6-0 before UQTR scored a tainted third period goal to ruin goalie Darren Turner's shutout bid.

Patriote forward Michel Chartrand had found him self on a clear breakaway from his own blueline and Turner came up with an incredible save. But Redmen forward Alain Robichaud accidentally kicked the puck into his own net.

Robichaud hung his head in disgust, but was quickly consoled by his team-mates; he had been the only Redman backchecking on the play and just couldn't stop in time.

Robichaud had earlier scored his 15th and 16th goals of the season, the first one coming only 50 seconds into the game.

Other Redmen goals were

scored by Jim Chandik, George Burnett (1 goal, 2 assists), Yves Beaucage, Dave Ducharme, a short-handed goal from Gilles Hudon and Réal Paiement.

The game featured an interesting sparring match from heavy-weights Hudon and Joe Carrier who stepped out of the penalty box after coincidental minor penalties and immediately dropped their gloves.

Hudon unfortunately lost his helmet in the fracas giving him a great disadvantage against Carrier, whose helmet had also a visor attached. Carrier threw many punches, most of which didn't connect; Hudon got in one good upper-cut to the mid-section. Stay tuned for Round Two.

### RED RIBBONS:

The game's three stars were 1) Paiement 2) Robichaud 3) Al Crawford.... Relentless backchecking, and great penalty-killing were among the Redmen strengths that shut down UQTR — a team that may not make the QUAA playoffs, but will automatically receive a 'bye' into the national finals as the host team.... The Redmen had killed 23 consecutive opposition power plays before relinquishing a PPG to Chicoutimi, who dumped McGill 6-2 on Saturday night.

## Fencers compete

by Kate Sinclair

McGill's fencers compete as a team on the university (ASUQ) level but many team members also attend individual competitions on the regular fencing circuit. These are often open class and well attended by top-level fencers.

There are few sports in which a novice can compete against a member of the Canadian National Team. McGill's fencers don't usually make the medals but come away with respectable scores and invaluable experience. This was the case for Eugene Constantin, James McCullough, Rolf Meindl, Robbie Sinclair, and Genevieve Tanguay at the Equibec on Saturday, November 12th.

Lesly Wade set a Canadian sabre fencing precedent on Sunday by being the first woman to compete in a non-university sabre competition. Women had competed in the states in the men's league until recently, when a U.S. women's sabre league was formed. In Canada there are not more than a handful of women sabre fencers.

After some opposition Lesly was allowed to compete in Heinen, one of the most im-

portant Canadian sabre events. She made a worthy opponent, scoring touches on all competitors. Lesly, a native American, should soon be accustomed to the Canadian style after a few more top-level Canadian competitions. She should be a sabre fencer to look out for.

The highlight of the weekend was the Royal Military College Invitational in Kingston on Sunday. Fifteen university teams from Ontario, Québec, and the U.S. were entered in the women's foil event. McGill's team of Susanne Gagnon, Marta Morgan, and Genevieve Tanguay fenced superbly winning 44 out of 48 bouts and the gold medal.

They dropped only one bout until the final round where RMC gave them a bit of trouble. While their hosts had an entourage of supporters at their end of the piste, our team of three sat alone plotting strategy at their end. Even without the spectators' support, they let RMC steal only three bouts before winning five and grasping victory.

The team regroups for an ASUQ competition in Ottawa, on November 27th.





# ...Israel and West Bank

continued from page 1

ivities risks demolition. Since 1977, 20,000 houses have been destroyed in this way, said Ger-teiny.

Large numbers of Palesti-nians are regularly arrested and detained; these arrests are usually accompanied by violence and bloodshed. Israeli soldiers often fire on stone-throwing youths, sometimes killing them, he added.

Describing conditions at the three West Bank universities, he said, "students and staff are subject to constant and varying degrees of harassment, and are often detained, interrogated and mistreated."

Concerning Israeli expropriation of land in this area, Ger-teiny explained how 942,000 acres of the 1.4 million have been seized and converted to Israeli ownership. Palestinian landowners have little or no legal recourse in such situations, he said. An example of typical Israeli policy in the West Bank is the law that prohibits Palesti-nians from planting trees or vegetables on their own prop-erty.

Ger-teiny also condemned Israeli actions in Lebanon and criticised the "moral and ideological bankruptcy" of the

USA for continuing to provide economic, political and military support despite Israel's genocidal policies.

He emphasised that the Israeli-Palestinian problem is the basic equation in the Middle East situation. As a basis for agreement, the two groups must first explicitly recognise each

other's right to existence, he said.

The group that sponsored the lecture, "Le Regroupement pour un Dialogue Israel-Palestine", is devoted to "promoting open debate and dialogue fostering a just and peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict."

## ...Senate comes alive

continued from page 1

you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

DeVoe and Holbein, who see huge potential profits coming from their invention once it is patented, invoked the injunction against the *Daily* last week in fear the paper would publish details which would give the secret of the invention.

Student Senator Stephen Matthews also opposed the in-

junction. "It's a blatant breach of what university is all about. It's unfortunate they (DeVoe and Holbein) had to stoop to that," he said.

Vice-Principal Research Gordon MacLachlan, the university's official spokesperson on the DeVoe Holbein case, continues to support DeVoe and Holbein despite criticism of them from other ad-ministrators.

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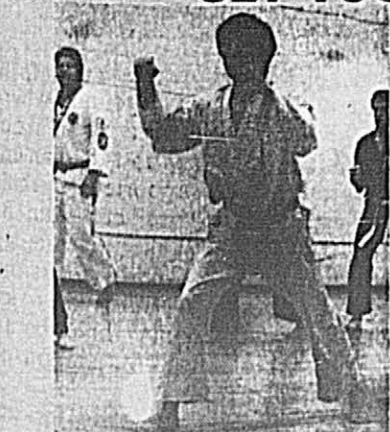
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## Meetings

Newsletters Meeting 2 p.m. today

P and P Tuesday 8:30 a.m.

Staff Meeting Friday 3 p.m.

(The Christmas edition, like a mutilated verdant object monument which serves to overlook an annual orgy of debauched consumerism, sparkles, anticipating your contribution.)



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# TODAYS

**Radio McGill** — Come behind the Fringe with Radio McGill Comedy. Tonight at 20h30 on CFRM Radio McGill 91.7 Cable FM.

**Christian Meditation** — at 20h00 led by Benedictine Oblate Derek Smith. Open to all. Royal Victoria College. For more information, call 392-5890 or 392-6711. (sponsored by Chaplaincy Services).

**McGill Samourai Karate club** — Meeting tomorrow at 18h00 in members lounge of Physical Arts Academy. 1121 Ste. Catherine West, 2nd floor.

**Censorwatch McGill** — General meeting. Speaker: John Shingler. Press freedom and Press Control in South Africa. Plans for next week's poetry readings will be discussed. Free admission. All welcome. 13h00, Room 145 Arts Building.

**School of Physical and Occupational Therapy** — Speaker: Doctor Francine Malouin. Topic: Experimental models of spasmodic torticollis. 3630 Drummond Street (Hosmer House) Room 202 at 16h00.

**French Canada Studies** — Québec Seminar on Montréal. Doctor Annick Germain (Université de Montréal) and Doctor Mark Choko (UQAM). Urban, space, social debate and life conditions in Montréal (1940-1960). 15h00 to 17h00. French Canada Studies, 3475 Peel, Room 101.

**Censorwatch poetry reading evening** — All are welcomed to attend an evening on Monday the 28th of November, at 20h30 in Leacock 232. Free admission. Refreshments.

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Fri. Dec. 2, 3-5 pm.

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The Ad Office, room B17  
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by  
Wednesday, November 30  
at 5:00 pm.

(including purchase orders, where applicable)

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